





**GILLETT'S LYE  
EATS DIRT**

EW GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

## Fish and the Cost of Living

As a Substitute for Meat, Fish Should  
be More Generally Used

"Eat fish" should prove a valuable slogan for combatting the high cost of living. Meat has risen in price steadily within recent years, and, strangely enough, the available supply is becoming less competent to meet the de-

land. It is not surprising, therefore, that fish should be looked to as a substitute. As a food it is excellent, comparing not unfavorably with meat, although the proportions of nutritive elements such as protein, albumen

Heretofore, fish has not been a popular article of diet in Canada. The reasons for this are various and some of them must be removed before fish eating can become a national habit. In the first place, fresh sea fish in prime condition has been almost unobtainable even at points not far removed

...even at points not far removed from the coasts. This has been due frequently, to inefficient handling of the fish by the fishermen and by the distributing agencies. It has also been due to unsatisfactory transportation and retail market conditions.

These difficulties are not insurmountable, and some of them are already being overcome. Education of fishermen and others who handle fish is a necessity that cannot be much longer overlooked. Traditional methods of handling must give way to more scientific and efficient practices. Such changes would mean increased profits for the fishermen, and, at the same

me, by making available large quantities of food which have hitherto been wasted, would improve the quality and lower the price to the consumer. Transportation is already being improved and, in time, when the inland markets for fish movement to Great Britain

services should, and probably will, be established from the fishing ports to

...splendid opportunities to the fishery industry. A demand for fish is ready half created by the high price and comparative scarcity of meat. But Canadians are to be taught to eat

th, there must be more enlightened methods of producing and handling it. A.D.

**Asthma Cannot Last** when the great-  
est of all asthma specifics is used. Dr.  
D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly  
deserves this exalted title. It has  
nothing but cures to its credit which  
other preparations had failed to bene-  
fit.

**The Walking Habit**

A New York business man, who resides in New Jersey, has started a walking campaign, having conceived the idea while in training at the military camp at Plattsburg. The movement is spreading rapidly and it is

It is spreading rapidly, and it is asserted that practically every man of military age in his part of the state is talking to and from business and to the railway stations when the place of war is in some other town. Hikes to the country are also popular at

the week end. The walkers are being told that the exercise will harden them and make them fit if called upon for military duty. It will also bring them health as well as pleasure.—Ottawa Citizen.

Whiskey Displaced  
(referring to the omission of brandy)

the whiskey from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia on the ground that they are not useful in medical preparations, a druggist in the United States said recently that "all five years ago whiskey was an ingredient of many medicinal preparations."

ment of many medicines. "Physians," he said, "nearly always precribed it as one of the principal ingredients of a cough syrup and it is a part of many medicines for different diseases. Now, oils and balms of various kinds take the place of

iskey and only a few of the old  
doctors prescribe its use. A  
number of prominent brands  
patented cough syrups whose  
main ingredient was whiskey in  
one form or another have  
substituted non-al-

have possibly noticed on some of the patent medicine labels that additional copyrights have been applied for. This means that they have been compelled to reduce the al-

The chairman of the Cape Town chamber of commerce, in an address that body, said that 80 per cent. of South Africa's exports consisted of

of Africa's exports consisted of gold, diamonds, and articles of luxury, that only five per cent. of the land of the country was fit for cultivation; that the mines were a wasting asset; and that it behooves South Africa to turn its attention to agriculture.

**MOTHERS!**  
Don't fail to procure

**DR. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
For Your Children While Teething  
Soothes the Child, Softens the  
Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind  
and is the Best Remedy for In-  
fantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE





## A Roast for Sunday Dinner

How much better will that Dinner Next Sunday taste with one of our Delicious Roasts of Pork, Beef, or Mutton? Perhaps you prefer a nice Sirloin or T-Bone Steak, a Chicken or some other cut of Meat, which happens to be your favorite. We never disappoint you. An otherwise delicious meal is often spoiled when you are disappointed in your Meat.

### Central Meat Market

D. H. RAMAGE, PROPRIETOR

## BUY "MADE IN CANADA" STOVES

Did you ever stop to think that it is possible to be Patriotic even when purchasing a Stove?

### THE GURNEY-OXFORD STOVES AND RANGES

are made in Canada by Canadian people from Canadian Material. Buy these and get the Best, as well as Keeping up Trade at Home. Prices to suit Everybody's Pocketbook.

### CHAS. ROMPAIN

Clareholm - - - - - Alberta

## Opera House ONE NIGHT ONLY

Saturday, October 30

The Twelfth and Farewell Tour  
of the Famous

### Bostonians

IN

### "TIPPERARY MARY"

A Breath of Mirth and Melody of  
the Emerald Isle.

Your Old Favorites--from a  
Month in Calgary.

REMEMBER the DATE and COME

Tickets 75c and \$1.00 On Sale at . . . . . the Drug Store

## Letter from Soldier Who Was Wounded at Dardanelles

(Continued from page 1)

splendid, in case they thought of dropping any bombs. We got grumpy made a terrible mess of things that night. We were supposed to be dug in our position on the hill that we were supposed to take by daylight. But instead of taking us three miles we most have taken at least a dozen as he took us up the some bit of road four or five times, and in our ignorance kept passing the turn that we should have taken. It was by no means a pleasant march, as we were continually passing dead bodies that were not pleasant to smell. And we could hear the agonizing cries on the slopes of poor wounded chaps. However we went up the right road and soon joined the rest of the Canterbury men at the top of the hill, on the right of the road which overlooked a big town. We did our best to pick off the Turks on the far side as they scurried back to their "dugouts" like rabbits. We took forty prisoners and a Turkish officer. They all seemed as pleased as punch, and most of them shook hands. In contrast, to us, the most of the Turks I saw were pretty fat and kind well fed, but these were a few skinny ones. They evidently had left their trench in a awful hurry as they left ammunition and rifles galore behind, to say nothing of their wounded comrades. One poor fellow in particular, I felt very sorry for. He was lying with his face downwards. I think he had stopped a bomb.

We were on our way down again then, as we had been recalled and were in an exposed position between two fires. The path soon ended in a rough dried up water course, which ran down from the top of the hill, which we were struggling up. We got there at last and occupied two fine trenches that had just been evacuated, two companies in each. The first thing we did was to get all our gear off. "Oh! What a relief!" I then sat down and had a couple of dry biscuits and my last precious drop of water. We soon started to deepen the trench a bit, and we also started to cut a communication trench through to the front one, and as I was on the latter job with another chap for a quarter of an hour, it being raised ground we were under fire and had to keep doubled up all the time. As soon as shift was up, I huddled up in the bottom of the trench, and being dazed, I was soon sleeping the one only to wake up with a start, at eleven o'clock to find that everyone was putting their gear on. So as soon as I got mine on, and the whole battalion mingled between the two trenches, we cheered for the rest of the hill.

We had to travel some over the first ridge, where there were snipers hidden then we went down a bit of a dip, then up a long slope under machine gun shrapnel fire, and my mates were falling all around me. The next thing

I knew was that I got a wheel on the leg, and sure enough I had just caught a bullet at close quarters, which luckily passed clean through in the back of my right knee. I forgot to mention before that we always carry a first field dressing and a bottle of iodine, which is sewed inside the tunic, soon ripped it off and dressed my wound and managed to join some of my mates under a tree some thirty yards further down. There were eight or ten of us there, and we had to lie flat for half past twelve till nearly eight o'clock in the morning, with scarcely a drop of water, as shrapnels were bursting around and amongst us all the time. Although two or three chaps got hit again, I was lucky enough, but I can tell you I was expecting another wheel at any moment and I think God that I got off so lightly.

I slept at the dressing station down on the beach that night and had my wound dressed in the morning, and taken out to the hospital ship, lying in anchor. Well, we took the Gurkhas and Sibs to their boat and we went on to the other boat which was full up but the fools had not signalled ashore to that effect, and we were sent to the old landing consequently under a hail of fire of shrapnel, probably being mistaken for fresh troops landing. However we got away eventually in a tramp for Eubora, where we transferred most of the bad cases to a hospital boat and the rest of us were taken onto a horse boat that had been fitted up as a temporary hospital boat. We spent the rest of the week getting to Alexandria, where we arrived on Friday evening, but it was the next evening before we left the boat, and were taken down to the train in motor ambulances. We covered the 180 miles to Cairo in three and one-half hours.

Ever your brother,  
GILBERT.

## NOTICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

Those who purpose taking the course either in Domestic Science or in Agriculture would greatly oblige the staff of the Clareholm School of Agriculture if they would send in their names by the 25th October. The term commences November 2. There are no entrance requirements or tuition fees.

When a town ceases to grow it commences to die, and now the people try to kill off each other in their business and good name, the more rapidly will utter ruin come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen. If a man shows ability to prosper do not pull him back with jealousy or weigh him down with evil indifference.



## District and Criminal Court Sittings--1916

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judge's Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Macleod on the dates and at the places following during the year 1916.

### Macleod--Commencing:

Tuesday, January 18th.  
Tuesday, February 15th.  
Tuesday, March 14th.  
Tuesday, April 18th.  
Tuesday, May 23rd.  
Tuesday, June 13th.  
Tuesday, September 20th.  
Tuesday, October 24th.  
Tuesday, November 21st.  
Tuesday, December 5th.

### Pincher Creek--Commencing:

Thursday, February 17th.  
Thursday, June 8th.  
Thursday, October 5th.  
Thursday, December 7th.

### Nanton--Commencing:

Thursday, April 13th.  
Thursday, November 16th.

### Blithman--Commencing:

Wednesday, February 23rd.  
Wednesday, May 24th.  
Wednesday, October 18th.  
Wednesday, November 20th.

### Calmar--Commencing:

Thursday, June 1st.  
Thursday, October 19th.  
Thursday, May 18th.  
Thursday, October 12th.

### Clareholm--Commencing:

Thursday, February 10th.  
Thursday, May 18th.  
Thursday, October 12th.  
Thursday, December 14th.

Printed at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of September, 1915.  
G. P. OWEN FENWICK,  
acting Deputy Attorney General.

## Announcement!

I wish to announce to the Public that I have purchased the Meat Market formerly owned by D. P. Williams and after remodeling and repainting have opened up the

### CLARESHOLM MEAT MARKET

With a Complete line of Choice, Fresh and Salt Meats. I am buying and selling for Cash and thus giving you the benefit of a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS.

### R. A. FISHER

Clareholm

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## ECONOMY FEED and LIVELY BARN

Good Up-to-date Rigs. Good Horses. Best Outfit. We give Farmers' Teams the best of attention Clean feed and Good all 'round Accommodation. Rates Reasonable. Give Us a trial.

J. F. HAGERMAN, Prop. PHONE 32 For Prompt Service

## Advertise in the Review

THE PAPER THAT GETS RESULTS

A decided economy in fuel consumption is effected by using nickelled steel in

**McClary's  
Kootenay**  
Range oven. It attracts and holds the heat far better than most oven materials. See the McClary dealer.

MADE IN CANADA  
Sold by W. M. ROSS

## Farmers and Threshermen

Take notice that I have a full line of hats, Underwear, Caps, Socks and Overshoes now on hand, at reasonable prices.

I also have a full line of Overcoats in Black, Gray and Brown colors, and a very select line of Overcoats with fur collar and heavy lining. Just the thing for a cold day.

Yours for fair treatment,

## Carl J. Braren

EUROPEAN PLAN

\$1.00 PER DAY

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COTTS & BEDS, COPS.

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CALGARY

## "FIGHT OR PAY"

## Don't Forget

we promised to take care of her and the children when he volunteered to give up everything for his country. He might not have gone so readily if he had not been assured that we would.

## What are You going to Do about it?

Subscribe cheerfully to the PATRIOTIC FUND when they call upon you to do so.







# BUTTER WRAPPERS

Must Be Printed or Branded  
According to New Dairy Act

Our facilities for the printing of Butter Wrappers are equal to any found in the province. In prices, considering the quality, we are the lowest. Unless the cheaper grades are desired our prices are always for wrappers made of the best grade vegetable parchment paper, printed with Special Brine Proof, Non-poisonous Butter Wrapper Ink. We can supply the cheaper and imitation grades but we do not recommend them because they do not give the best satisfaction.

GET OUR PRICES

THE REVIEW  
"Printers of Quality"

## THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

How the Textile Journal Deals With the Situation

"Under the present conditions, it is practically impossible for the woolen and worsted industry to have the development that is its due," said the Canadian Textile Journal a few months ago. "It is a valuable adjunct to a country such as Canada, which is recognized to be so adapted to mixed farming, by providing a home market for a valuable product of the farm and investigator claims that the quality of our domestic wool is second to none. The sheep raising industry in Canada has gone down with the woolen industry and it is safe to say that there will be no great revival until a home market is provided. The industry is one that pays good wages and gives employment to a sturdy and industrious class of people. It can be carried on to advantage in small towns which require some sort of industrial life to add to their stability and many of the mills that are at present in operation provide the only source of employment in dozens of small communities throughout the country. In other countries it has been looked on as a necessity, clothing being one of the prime necessities of life, and invariably has had to be protected. In Germany, France and the United States it has been developed and in none of these countries do the people have to pay more for their clothing than in Canada, when all conditions are taken into consideration. It is erroneous to think that low tariff means cheap clothing for the actual working out of the principle has not been verified the claim."

"The woolen and worsted industry is not in need of an enormously high tariff. There are some of the schedules that are now satisfactory and their readjustment is necessary. We are convinced that if those who are now working against this readjustment would look into the matter without prejudice, little opposition would be forthcoming and an industry that has deteriorated while every other industry in the country was being rapidly developed would be given sufficient protection so as to take its proper place in the industrial life of the country."

## RUSSIA AND THE WAR

Lesson in Economics—The Value of Our Industries

One result of the war in Russia is that wages remain low and that Russian commerce is now like a broken machine, because imports have largely ceased. With great financial resources she is hampered because she has no industrial Canada has industries that supply her internal needs and can export if need be, and Canada has no such problem to solve. Does not the thought strike one that the industrial countries are a source of infinite strength to any nation? With all her resources, Russia could not make her binders, boots or clothing. In a thousand ways the individual Russian feels the lack of imported goods and he has no source of relief but the market. The lack of implements, binder twine, etc., has hampered Russian agriculture; the lack of munitions and equipment has hampered Russian military operations. Yet in Canada there exist individuals who deny the making of goods in Canada, who sneer at the policy of buying goods made at home. They talk of the exploitation of the consumer, but have the whole idea of the importance to a nation of its industries, the economic benefit that comes from exporting goods, not importing them. In Canada we want to take a short cut to wealth. We laid out subdivisions instead of building factories; we operated in land deals instead of raising industrial centers; we borrowed foreign money instead of keeping our own wealth at home. What money we had we diverted to other nations by buying goods that we could have produced ourselves. We were riding for a fall, but surely the war will teach us that strength lies within ourselves. Let us not forget that, save for the destiny of nations, we might be today as Russia. Had it been so we would have realized the foolishness of spending money on imported goods; we would have realized the importance of supporting Canadian industries; we would have purchased made in Canada goods—and blessed Providence that we had, at least to some extent, developed our home industries.—Country Life in Canada.

### The Food in the Workman's Pan

The money that bought the food and the pall bowl can be made in Canada. Help the workman to earn the money to fill his Canadian dinner pail. Do not drive him to a foreign country by purchasing foreign products.

## "INDUSTRIAL CANADA" AND WAR INDUSTRIES

See Violation of National Policy in Fact That Dominion Is Turning Out War Materials

According to "Industrial Canada," a recent issue, the war is vindicating Canada's national policy. The main factories of the world export their production in the following paragraph:

Further violation of the National Policy has been furnished by the present year. If we had followed the Five Trades' ideal in Canada and confined the activities of our people to producing and the production of raw materials, we would not now have an industrial system with which to aid deficient nations to overtake the enemy. Our factories are busy turning out all kinds of military equipment for ourselves and our allies. If the National Policy had never been put in operation the industries of Canada would have been small, localized, and almost at the mercy of their powerful competitors from abroad. This war has proved that a country which has no industrial system cannot hope to defend itself successfully. A powerful intelligent can cut off importations and reduce to impotence an adversary which does not possess factories in which to make munitions. A country which is almost entirely agricultural must buy its weapons and supplies. If it cannot buy them its situation is deplorable. When the present war broke out, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, the four great self-sustaining Dominions which have built up industrial systems behind protective tariffs, immediately began to utilize their factories to equip their own forces and to supplement the overworked factories of the Motherland and also to create and complete new industries. The policy which produces such results should not be discarded.

## LESSONS FROM AUSTRALIA

How the Boot and Shoe Tariff Has Helped Manufacturers There

According to a recent United States Bureau of Commerce report, the effect of the tariff on the Australian shoe industry has been very marked. During the years from 1909 to 1913 the Tariff Commission in its reports finds that the imports have not averaged more than about 10 per cent of the total requirements of the market. It is true that in 1913 the percentage of imports slightly increased, but this was due to large measure to a greatly increased consumption caused by immigration, and to the fact that local manufacturers had not been able to extend sufficiently to keep up with the increased demand. There is also little doubt with respect to securing skilled labor.

It is interesting to know that the duty on imported boots and shoes from the United Kingdom is 30 per cent. On the top of this are the costs of importation which average 10 per cent, and with the statutory addition of 10 per cent for landed values make the total protection against the United Kingdom 40 per cent, and against the United States 45 per cent. It should be noted that the Canadian tariff on boots and shoes is, under normal conditions, 25 per cent, and even with the addition of the war tax it only 30 to 35 per cent. No doubt the measure of protection enjoyed by the Australian manufacturer would be regarded as very high in Canada, but the fact remains that it has secured for the Australian workman and manufacturer the bulk of the home market. When every one can find employment at good wages the disposition to criticize the means by which this condition is secured is not very great. It is apparent, too, from the report referred to that the boot and shoe manufacturers of Australia, as a whole, are satisfied with the existing tariff, and are not clamoring for more. The same condition is true in Canada, the Canadian manufacturer being content for the most part with the small amount of protection he now enjoys.

### A Glimpse of Gems

Holland is the newest gem and it differs from all others in its remarkable facility of changing color. Holland is a translucent discovery. It was accidentally unearthed by German prospectors searching for other precious stones in German East Africa. No one knew what the gem was when it was first brought to light, but it did not take long to learn that they had added a new star to the bright firmament of gems. Samples of the stone were sent to the Kaiser, and he was delighted with them. He had seven hollowed stones set with diamonds and pearls and made into a crown for the Empress. The predominant color of Holland in day-time is a brilliant golden yellow. In artificial light it changes to a beautiful green. In semi-darkness it shines like a diamond.

## STOCK INSPECTION

The new Stock Inspection Act requires that when livestock is offered for shipment to a point outside of the Province, the same must be inspected for brands, and the shipper must either own the brand that is on the animals or he must have a Memorandum of Sale signed by such owner. If the animal is unbranded, the seller must state in his Memorandum how he acquired the animal that is offered for shipment.

All animals sold at a sale yard or exchange table, stock yard or abattoir must be inspected before payment therefor is made, as much also animals sold on a farm or at the private stables of the seller, unless they have been on the premises for at least thirty days.

If a farmer raises a horse or cow and sells it at the farm, no inspection is required. If he brings it into town and sells it, it then must be inspected because it has not been on the premises where sold for thirty days.

If a resident in a town or city own a horse and keeps it in his own private stable, he may, if he has owned for some thirty days, sell it without inspection. If he keeps it in a livery and sale stable, or if he takes the animal there to be sold, it must be inspected for brands, the proof of ownership must be established before it can be taken away or payment therefor accepted.

## Irrigation Association Exhibition

A item of particular interest to intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition of soil products to be held by the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Banff, November 29 to 25 next is the announcement by the secretary that the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to carry all exhibits to that exhibition by freight free during the dates of November 10 and 22 inclusive. Exhibits which exhibitors wish to be returned to point of shipment at the close of the exhibition may be taken under this special free freight tariff, but would ship under tariff W2802, which provides for the free return to original shipping point within 60 days after the close of the exhibition. On all exhibits for agricultural fairs or expositions. Agents at all stations will be advised to accept shipments on these bases from points in the Irrigation block, Lehighville district, Calgary district, Maple Creek district, the Okanagan Valley, Kamloops, Arrow Lakes, and Kootenay districts of British Columbia.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

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